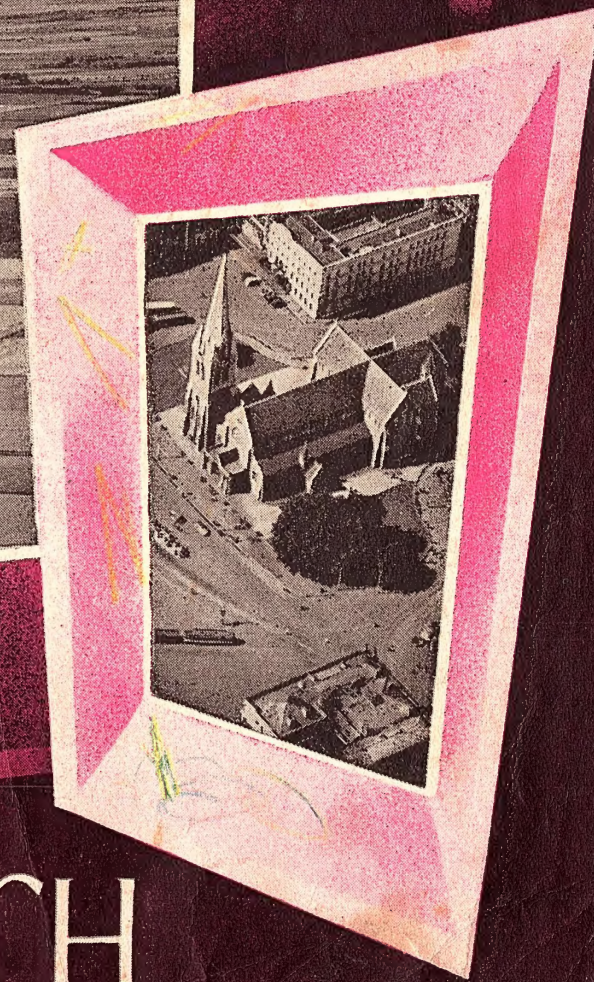


CANTERBURY



CHRISTCHURCH

CHRISTCHURCH AND CANTERBURY

Canterbury was settled by pioneering Englishmen sent out by the Canterbury Association under the guidance of the Church of England, and the English influence on its development has given this province a distinct atmosphere.

In December, 1850, the Canterbury Pilgrims, under the leadership of John Robert Godley, arrived at Lyttelton in the First Four Ships and walked the famous Bridle Path over the port hills. The huge plain stretching north up the curve of Pegasus Bay, westward to the Alps and south for a hundred miles they named Canterbury, after the first Archbishopric in England, and the city they founded became Christchurch—the name of their leader's college at Oxford.

The province comprises the eastern central portion of the South Island, bounded on the north by the Hurunui river, on the west by the Southern Alps, and on the south by a line from Mt. Aspring to Lake Ohau, thence by the Ohau and Waitaki rivers to the coast. The eastern border is the South Pacific Ocean. The length of the province is about 220 miles, and the breadth averages 70 miles. The coast has a length of about 300 miles, mainly low-lying beaches, broken by Banks Peninsula, with its characteristic bays and inlets. Between the Ashley and Opihi rivers there are about 2,500,000 acres of flat plain land, north and south of which the country is undulating and hilly. The plain stretches westward, merging into downs and hills until it reaches the offshoots of the alps.

The climate on the plains is mild and pleasant, warm in summer, and only reaching extremes in winter in the high-back country. The characteristic summer wind is the warm nor'-wester. Many crops are grown on the rich plains. Of the cereals, wheat is the most widely grown, and the district comprises one of the chief wheat producing areas of the Dominion. The bulk of the prime meat produced in New Zealand is supplied by Canterbury sheep.

The Southern Alps that form the western boundary of Canterbury Province, are a continuous range with a succession of towering peaks, including the highest in New Zealand—Mount Cook, 12,349 feet.

Canterbury is proud of its English ancestry. Christchurch, the capital, still considers itself the most English town outside England, and its green squares and tree-lined avenues give it an English setting.

Canterbury is not all "as flat as a pancake." It includes the rolling downs of the north that have attracted many landscape artists, the steep hills and quiet bays of Banks Peninsula, the high tussock country in the west, placid lakes and wide gravel-bed rivers, the snow peaks of the Alps, and the mountain plateau of the Mackenzie Country. It is a district of infinite variety.

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT CANTERBURY WILL BE FOUND INSIDE BACK COVER



V. C. Browne

N O R T H C A N T E R B U R Y

The Waiau River at Marble Point,
near Hanmer Springs, flows through
typical North Canterbury hill
country.



Bruce Hope

H A N M E R P L A I N S

Broad stretches of State forests on the Hanmer plains, 1,218 feet above sea level.



Matt Grant

MAGDALEN VALLEY

Beyond Boyle Gorge, on the Lewis Pass road, lies Magdalen Valley, legendary home of French monks who settled this now deserted valley, later disappeared on expedition to West Coast. Below is shepherd's hut built from ruins of old St. Andrew's homestead.



Matt Grant





V. C. Browne

C H R I S T C H U R C H

Airview looking west shows rectangular street system of Christchurch. Streets are named after bishoprics of England, Ireland, and colonies. In foreground is Latimer Square; top centre Cathedral Square; top right Cranmer square; top Hagley Park.

Right: Cathedral Square from Worcester Street West.



M. R. Muir

CANTERBURY COLLEGE

An enclosed quadrangle at Canterbury University College. The University stands on Rolleston Avenue near the Museum and Christ's College.



V. C. Browne

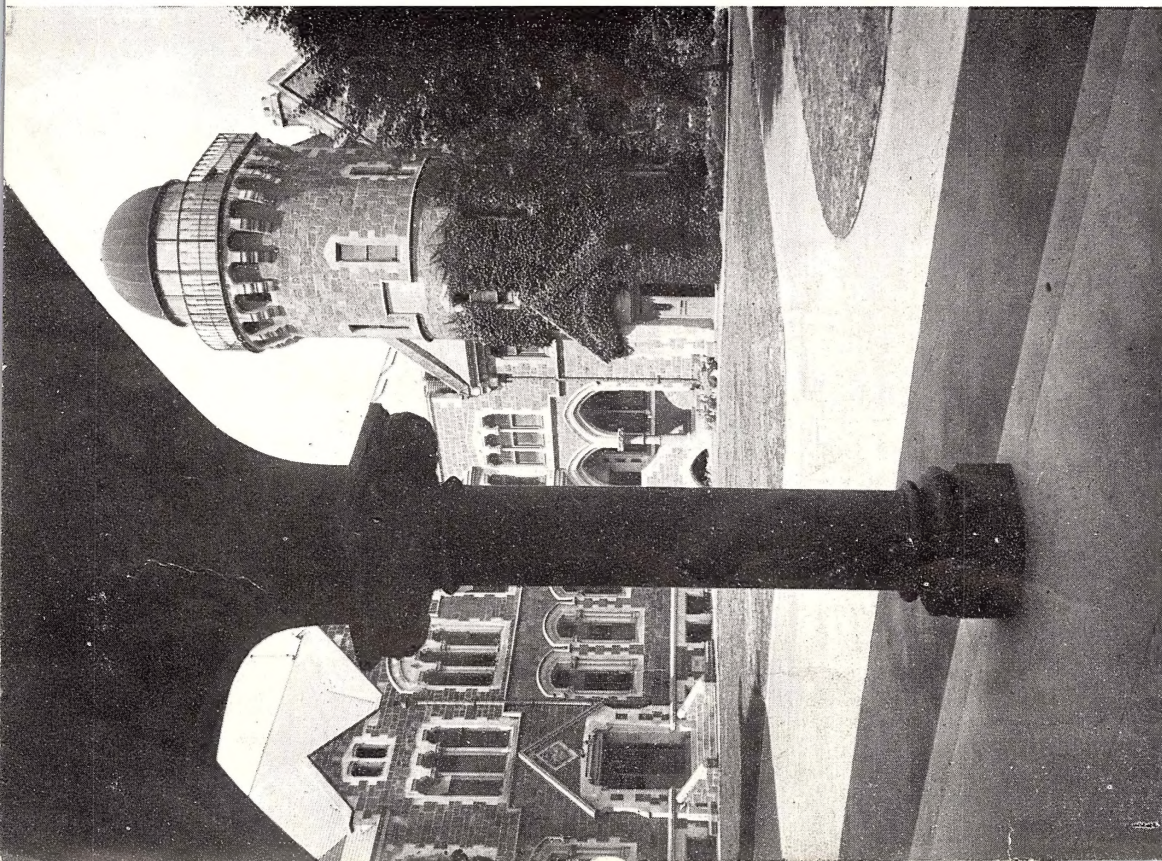
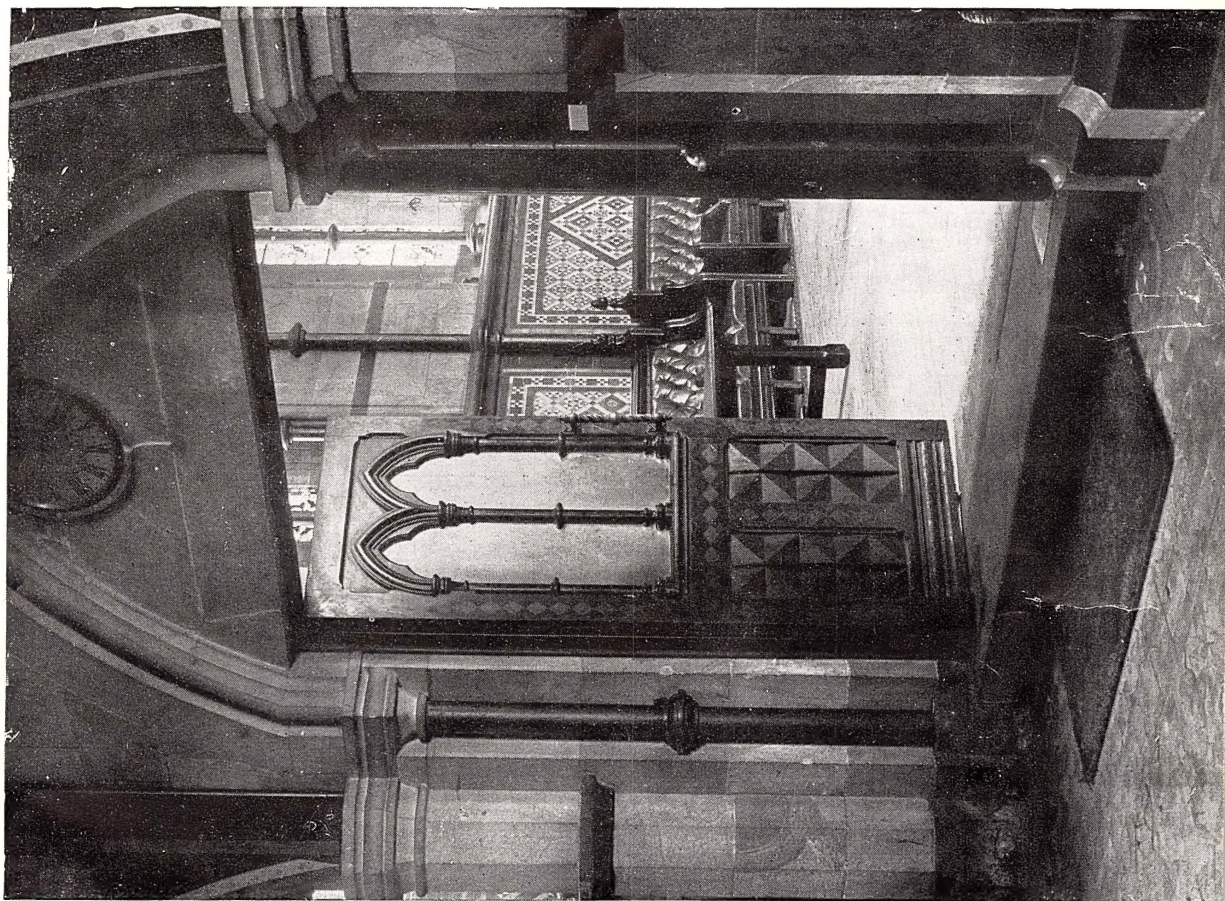
H A G L E Y P A R K

Christchurch has 6324 acres of reserves, including the 497-acre Hagley Park and Botanical Gardens in the centre of the city.

CHRISTCHURCH BUILDINGS

THE PROVINCIAL CHAMBERS

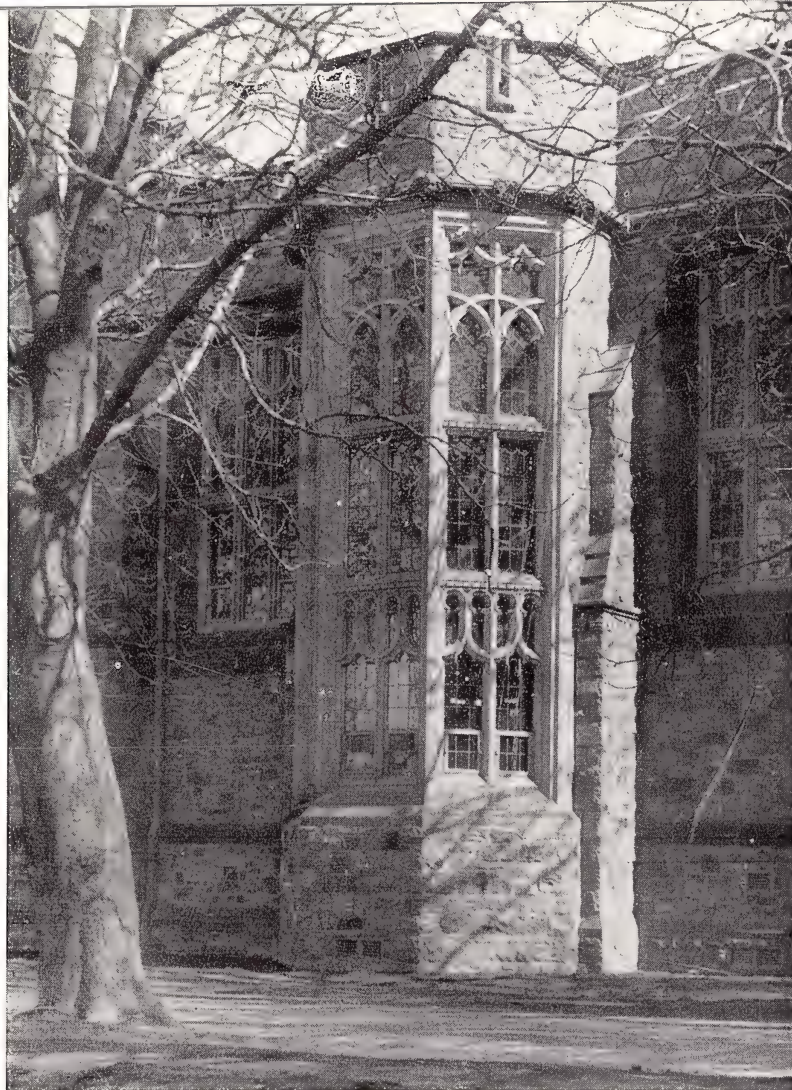
F. L. Casbolt



Green & Hahn

CANTERBURY UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Gothic architecture is well represented in public buildings due to ecclesiastical influence of pioneers. Provincial Council Chambers built in 1865 are considered classic example of this style.



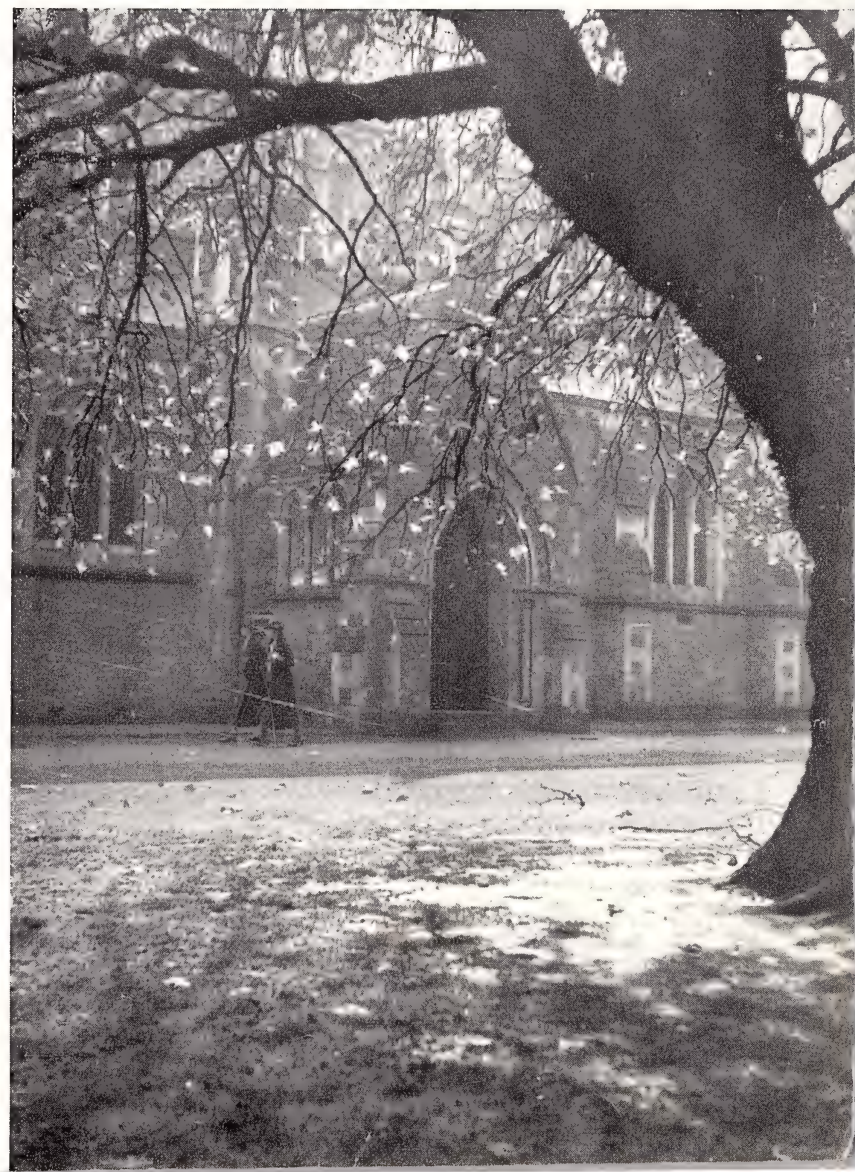
CHRIST'S COLLEGE CHAPEL

D. Gunn

Cathedral of All Saints (Anglican), a glimpse of which is seen on the right, towers 210 feet above Cathedral Square (originally named Ridley Square) in perfect pointed spire.

CHRISTCHURCH CATHEDRAL

F. L. Bowron



T H E

Geo. Chance, F.R.P.S.





V. C. Browne

RIVER AVON

Throughout Christchurch winds the Avon, named by William and John Deans after a stream in their family's property in Lanarkshire. The Deans brothers arrived with Scottish settlers ten years before the Canterbury pilgrims, and settled in what is now Riccarton.



F. L. Bowron



T H E B R I D G E O F R E M E M B R A N C E

Built as a memorial to those who served in the World War, 1914-1918, the bridge spans the Avon at Cashel Street.



M. R. Muir

A FENDALTON HOME ON THE AVON



S U M M E R

Seven miles from the city, Summer is a residential suburb and holiday beach. Cave Rock in the background is well-known landmark.



Matt Grant



V. C. Browne

NEW BRIGHTON

The ocean beach at this growing suburb attracts city surfers to its Pacific rollers. Above is the pier at New Brighton.



The Canterbury Plains from the Port Hills which divide Christchurch from Lyttelton harbour. In the background are the Southern Alps.

OVER THE HILLS TO LYTTTELTON

Lyttelton from the Bridle Path over which the settlers from the First Four Ships trudged with their belongings when they landed at Lyttelton in December, 1850, to found the Canterbury settlement.



W. J. Sparrow

Looking down on the trees and fruit farms of Governor's Bay at the head of Lyttelton Harbour, five miles from the Cashmere Hills tram terminus.



V. C. Browne

THE SUMMIT ROAD

This scenic road along the top of the Port Hills from Evans Pass (reached from Sumner) to Dyers Pass, Kennedys Bush and Gebbies valley, gives panoramas of Christchurch, Canterbury plains, and the bays of Banks Peninsula.

LYTTETON



V. C. Browne

Above—Lyttelton Harbour looking towards heads. Below—yacht racing on the harbour. Lyttelton harbour is an old volcanic crater with an average width of two miles. The lava streams are visible at Godley Head and Sumner.



Albion Wright

O N H A R B O U R

Lyttelton, originally Port Cooper, is the port of entry for visitors by the steamer express from Wellington. The port is connected to Christchurch by electric railway through a mile and a half long tunnel built in 1867.



F. L. Casbolt



V. C. Browne

B A N K S P E N I N S U L A

was named by Captain Cook after the botanist, Sir Joseph Banks. This view shows the base of the peninsula, looking down Lyttelton Harbour to Lake Ellesmere and the Canterbury plains in the south.

A K A R O A

In foreground is oldest part of town settled by French in 1840. Fears that France might claim territory here caused Governor Hobson to send H.M.S. Britomart to Akaroa, shortly before arrival of French, to reaffirm British sovereignty over area. Akaroa, "Long Bay," is 52 miles from Christchurch.

V. C. Browne





V. C. Browne

S P R I N G F I E L D

The West Coast express at Springfield at the base of the Southern Alps. The town is 1200 feet above sea level and 44 miles from Christchurch.

ARTHURS PASS

The dividing point between Canterbury and Westland, Arthurs Pass is 3038 feet above sea level, and the eastern opening of the five-mile Otira tunnel.



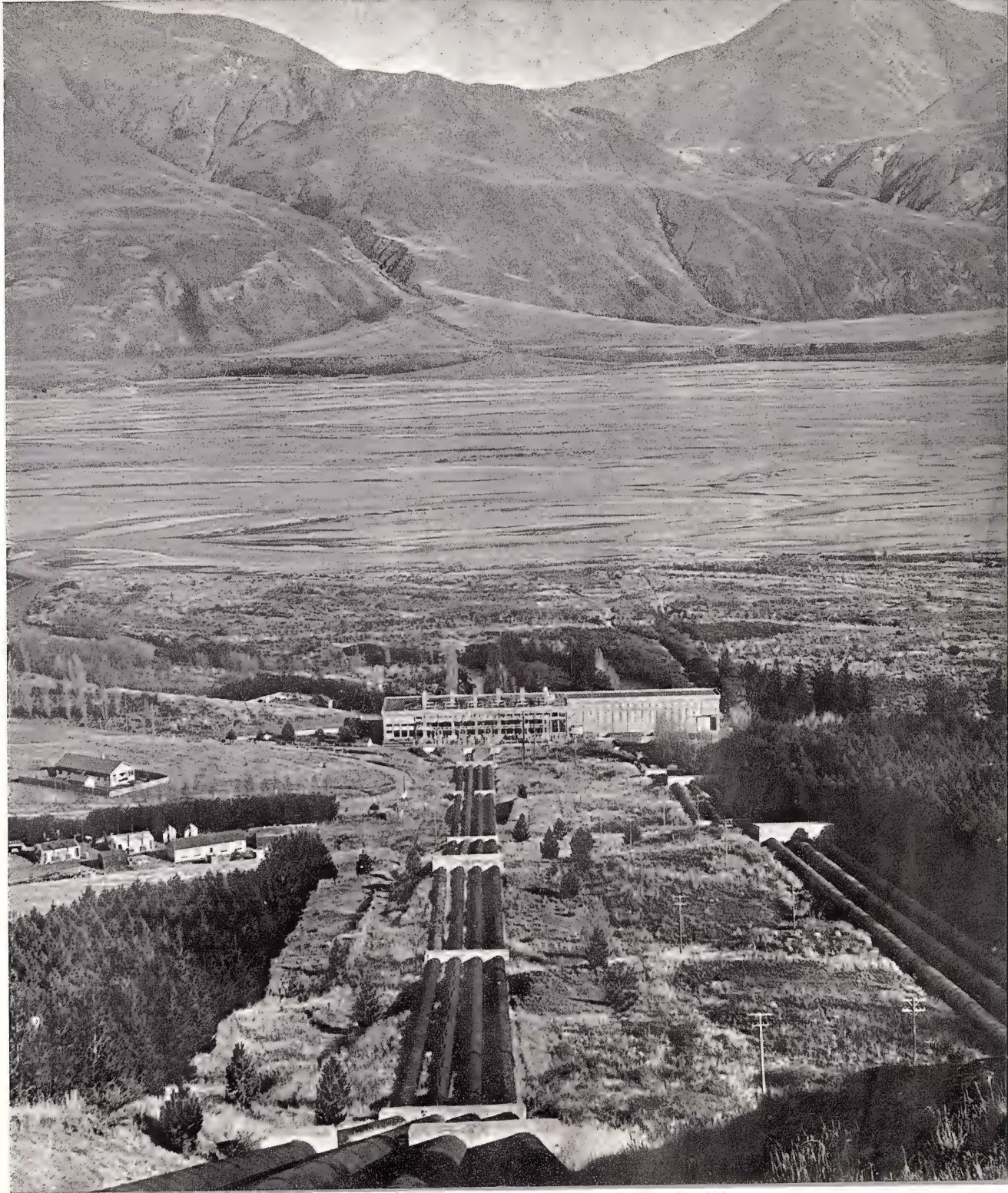


MOUNT ROLLESTON

Mount Rolleston (9000ft),
at the Canterbury-Westland
divide, near Arthurs Pass, on
the West Coast road.

COLERIDGE

The hydro-electric works at Lake Coleridge in the Upper Rakaia basin, supply Christchurch and district with power for tramways, lighting, and industry.





John Pascoe

WAIMAKARIRI RIVER

From Mottran Peaks, near Arthurs Pass, the Waimakariri Valley shows typical wide gravel bed of Canterbury rivers. The Waimakariri flows 93 miles to Pegasus Bay near Kaiapoi.



Geo. Chance, F.R.P.S.

N E A R G E R A L D I N E

South Canterbury



V. C. Browne

CANTERBURY PLAINS

Patchwork landscape near Ashburton. An airview looking west towards the sea. The plains stretch south from Christchurch for one hundred miles.



V. C. Browne

CANTERBURY HARVEST

From the 3,000,000 acres of Canterbury plains come great crops of wheat, oats, barley. Canterbury is the main wheat producing area of the Dominion.



T I M A R U

One hundred miles south of Christchurch is Timaru, the port and commercial centre of South Canterbury. Timaru was first settled in 1851 and became a borough in 1868. It now has a population of 19,000. Caroline Bay is a popular holiday beach.



TIMARU GARDENS



CAROLINE BAY

H. C. Matheson

LAKE PUKAKI

The road from Timaru to Mount Cook passes Lake Pukaki, in the Mackenzie Country. The name means "Source of Stream."

V. C. Browne



ICE SKATING

Ice skating on the frozen flood-lit surface of Lake Tekapo, 66 miles from Timaru, on the Mount Cook road.

Thelma Kent,
F.R.S.A. A.R.P.S.





Thelma Kent, F.R.S.A. A.R.P.S.

L A K E O H A U

Near Tekapo and Pukaki lies Ohau, on the Canterbury-Otago boundary. It is here seen with Glen Hare centre and Hopkins and Dobson valleys on each side.



Thelma Kent, F.R.S.A. A.R.P.S.

H O O K E R V A L L E Y

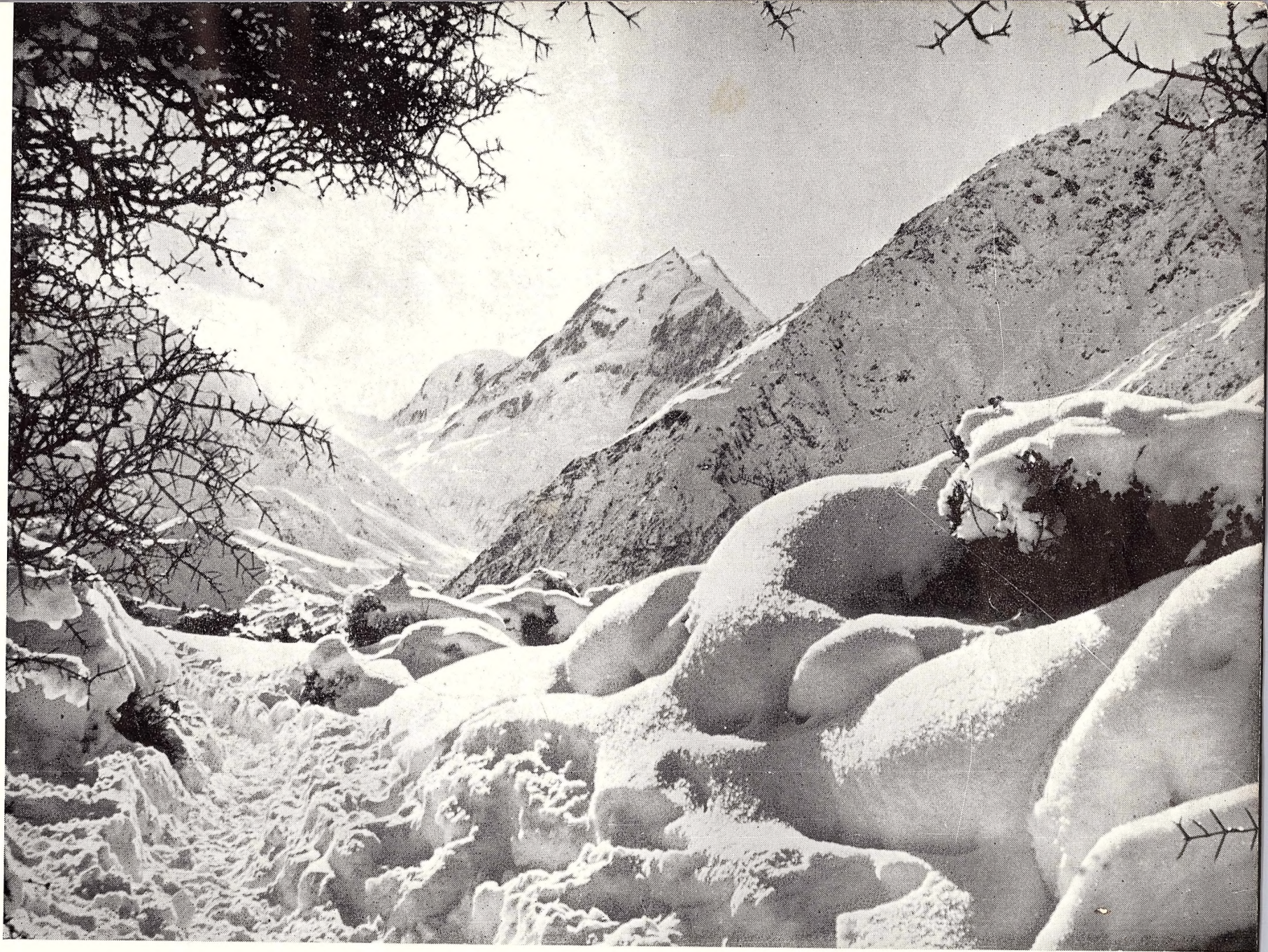
At lower right is Mount Cook Hermitage, 96 miles from Timaru. From here the Ball Hut (3,404ft) is 12 miles distant, and Malte Brun Hut (5,700ft) about 20 miles.



M O U N T C O O K

The name Mount Cook was given by Lord Stokes, captain of H.M.S. Acheron, who surveyed it from the sea on a cruise in 1847-50. The Maori name is Aorangi, "Cloud Piercer." Height, 12,349 feet.

. . . I N S U M M E R



Matt Grant

. . . IN WINTER



Graham Riley

T H E R I C H P L A I N S O F C A N T E R B U R Y

CITIES, MOUNTAINS, LAKES, RIVERS AND GLACIERS

CANTERBURY PROVINCE

Area: 13,940 square miles. Population 239,417. Industries: grain growing, sheep farming, dairying, and manufacture.

LAKES

			Sq. Miles
Ellesmere	....	....	107½
Tekapo	....	....	32
Pukaki	....	....	31
Ohau	....	....	23
Coleridge	....	....	18

RIVERS

			Miles
Waitaki	....	....	135
Rakaia	....	....	97
Waimakariri	....	....	93
Hurunui	....	....	90
Rangitata	....	....	75
Ashburton	....	....	67
Ashley	....	....	55
Selwyn	....	....	55
Opihi	....	....	50
Waihao	....	....	45
Paeroa	....	....	35

GLACIERS

			Miles
Tasman	....	....	18
Murcheson	....	....	8
Godley	....	....	8
Hooker	....	....	8
Meuller	....	....	8

CHRISTCHURCH

Population 135,000. Area 10,580 acres. Mean annual temperature 49.7. Rainfall 27 inches. Sunshine hours 1,996.9. Industries: frozen meat, tanning, woollen mills, canning, engineering, iron founding, brewing, flour milling, coach building, timber. Manufacture of vinegar, agricultural implements, clothing, footwear, and confectionery.

PEAKS OVER 10,000ft. IN THE MT. COOK AREA

			Feet
Cook	....	....	12,349
Tasman	....	....	11,475
Dampier	....	....	11,287
Silberhorn	....	....	10,757
Lendenfeldt	....	....	10,450
David's Dome	....	....	10,443
Malte Brun	....	....	10,421
Teichelmann	....	....	10,370
Sefton	....	....	10,354
Haast	....	....	10,294
Elie de Beaumont	....	....	10,200
Douglas Peak	....	....	10,107
La Perouse	....	....	10,101
Haidanger	....	....	10,059
The Minarets	....	....	10,058

TIMARU

Population 19,000. Mean annual temperature 52.1. Rainfall 21 inches. Sunshine hours 2,090. Industries: frozen meat, quarrying (Timaru bluestone), flour and biscuit milling, woollen mills, pottery, iron founding, timber, and brewing.

ASHBURTON

Population 7,130. (53 miles south of Christchurch.) Industries: woollen and flour mills, frozen meat. Fishing in Selwyn, Ashburton, and Rakaia rivers.

LYTTELTON


Population 3,310. (7 miles from Christchurch through 1½ mile tunnel.) Terminal of inter-island steamer express. Modern port facilities.

WAIMATE

Population 2,330. (28 miles south-west of Timaru.) Industries: strawberry and raspberry culture, farming.

TEMUKA

Population 1,920. (11 miles north of Timaru.) Industries: manufacture of pottery and insulators, flour milling, farming.

An
Albion  Wright
Production